Some Observations on the disease of the Morello Cherry, and Munage ment of Trees.

Read pefore the Agricultural So ciety of ucks County, 30th July, and before the Philadelphia Society or promoting Agriculture, Oct. 23, 1821.

Sharon Bucks County, Penn sylvania, 4th July 1821 Sir-The premature decay of our trees, particularly those of the fruit bearing kinds, is indeed a matter of serious regret, and demands, our pointed attention. I hope that the important committee over which you preside, will, in their researches, make some discoveries that may prove of Auliar benefit to society. I consider is a privilege to belong to such a committee, and will most cheerfully throw in my little store of knowledge.

so affected that I thought it ned so affected that I thought it neces-sary to take the whole head off.

Joshua Tyson, esq. of Montgome-

ry county, has a tree of the large

brown species, the trunk of which

is about thirteen inches in diame-

ter; it became much diseased in the

year 1819; in the course of that

year the bark opened along the

trunk in a perpendicular direction,

about six teet in length as if it had

been scored; in 1820, the tree

threw out new shoots from below

the diseased parts, and assumed a

healthy appearance, and during

that year a ridge formed where the

bark had been opened, jutting out

an inch beyond the general round

of the body; and in consequence of

the tender state of the bark in that

part, the ridge has this year in-

creased, and it does appear that it

will continue to do so, until reliev

ed in other places by incisions.

On another examination of the ex-

eggs of the insect land on the out-

side, and that the world does actu-

ally make its way inwards. From

these observations, I conclude that

the decay of this valuable fruit tree

is occasioned by a diseased state of

the bark (being what is commonly

termed bark-bound, obstructing the

circulation of the sap), and that

scoring at the proper season is an

effectual remedy; at least it is harm-less and easy. Whether I have

chosen the best time for the opera-

tion remains to be proven; and if I

am in the main right in my conclu-sion, it is a strong instance of the

necessity searching into causes, instead of being misled by mere ef-

It appears to me that the prac-

tice of trimming trees, so as to form

the head several feet above the

ground, is unnatural, although it is

certainly attended with many con-

veniences, and on some occasions cannot be dispensed with, particularly where the ground is tilled; but such exposure of the stem is per-

haps frequently the source of dis-

ease, especially in some of the deli-

cate kinds of fruits, such as cherry.

plum, peach, &c. I have now some

peach trees growing on the north

side of a board fence, which really

look more flourishing than some

others there re not so protected, and from this hint I would suggest

In most cases of decay that have In planting trees I would recommend your digging the holes of a come under my notice, I have found size more than sufficient to receive a collection of some kind of vermin, the roots (the larger the better), which I suppose to be the cause of but not too deep, especially if the diseaseabut on a more close examisoil is shallow and the subsoil clay; nation am of opinion, that in some instances it is only the consequence, the earth thrown in should be com pletely pulverized and enriched, and especially as relates to the morello if in the spring season, about half a cherry. The disease which has proved so fatal to that tree, is first bucket of water to each ree is very beneficial. Afterplanting the more observed by the formation of exvaluable or delicate kinds, I have crescences in the outer branches. and even in the steme of very young thrown straw, leaves, or other lit trees. In these entrecences are lodged a number of small whitish worms, which I too be and I ter around with great success; the litter keeps a continual moisture. prevents the growth of other plants, believe many others think is, the and acts as a manure; but it should cause of the decay; but being infornot be continued longer than aumed that scoring the bark was us .. tumn, as there would be danger of ful, and the intermer being unable to mice harbouring in it and barking give any feason why it was s , I w .s the trees. . Some persons stake their trees at the time of planting, and I induced to look further into the think well of the practice for the case whereupon I discovered, that the lumps of excrescences were formed about a month before the worms commenced their operations, and then they appeared to enter from the outside. Mast year I selected for experiment they trees they first sezzon; but the stakes should be removed by winter, otherwise the stem, either depending upon the support afforded by the stake, or for want of proper exercise, will ed for experiment two trees that stood near to each other: early in March I scored one outher, by manot grow in proportion to the other parts, and will become too weak to sustain the head; for trees have an king three incisions along the trunk, extending from the branches to near apparent consciousness, and will conform to the situation in which the root; the other I left undone. they are placed. In the spring of the current year, Yours, very respectfully, JAMES WORTH. that which was scored was free of disease; whilst that not scored was

Mr. JAMES P. MORRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees.

to farm so near the ground as to

shade the whole stem; or if trim-

med sp, to place a board, or tie

straw or some other covering on

The application of soft soap, well

scrubbed with a hard brush, has

lately been highly spoken of; and

the washing with lime or composi-

tion has long been practised; and

also scraping and currying the bark;

all of which I believe to be useful.

but each in rotation, or some change

member of our society has recom-

mended the tinging or girdling of

fruit trees, to force them into bear-

ing. I have tried the experiment,

and am satisfied that fruit was there-

by produced. At the same time I

am convinced that the trees are in-

jured, and must therefore disap-

prove of the operation, and in lieu

thereof I would decidealy prefer

scoring, that is by making incisions

into the bark lengthwise up the

trunk, continuing if necessary along

the principal branches.

s probably best. A respectable

the south side of each tree .-

ELS

Our cruel mode of taking honey by destroying the innocent and beautiful insects which produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India describes the following easy method, by which the honey gatherers there effect their purpose. A hollow tree, or an earthen pot, is built into the wall of a house, or out house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The interal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleas. ure by various simple contrivances; a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve. when the hive is full and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity .- This drives the bees out; the valve is then clos. ed, and the honey is taken out at the sliaing door.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. To the Editor of the American Farm-

Dear Sir-Among the number of receipts in your useful paper, allow me to add the following, perhaps

not generally known: The batter of buckwheat frequently sours from being made over night, and the house-keeper is disappointed in having good cakes. To remedy this evil, and a little powdered magnesia, which will he found to correct it entirely, if ad-

ded fifteen minutes before baking.

A Subscriber. From the Pour Boy. "He that by the ploud would thrive,

Himself must either hold or drive." To encourage and foster agriculture it is necessary to draw a line of disunction between the well disposed an industrious farmer, who is an ornament to society, and the idle trappings of the modern dandy, who by his habits is the bane of society. If I may be allowed an allegory I will just sketch a fabulous story of the Coket and the Bee; the bee-hive having ever been considered the propriety of suffering the head the emplem of industry.

The Cricket went to the Bes oue winter's day to ask for subsistence; to sustain life through they winter. The Bee's answer was bold and conclusive, cold as the very ice of Norway, he told the Cricket as he had sung all summer, he might dance all winter; he would give him none of his earnings.

The idle and profligate dandy, perhaps driving a borrowed horse, and with a solitary shilling in his pocket, will scoff and sneer at the industrious farmer, when he sees him raise a dust in his field by the labour of his hands and the weat of his face, in obedience to the divine command.

The farmer, however, will summon the noblest resolution of man. He will rise early in the morning, and diligently pursue his labour with cheerfulness and energy, until he has secured his rich golden crops, and filled his barns and granaries; his cellar abounding with the best of cider, besides a plentiful store of other necessaries of life. After turning off the surplus produce of fat cattle, swine, &c. he fills his wood house with fuel for the winter. He can then sit down in peace with his smiling family, amid a circle of friends, without any fear of sheriffs

But he will often be interrupted by idle and moneyless dandies, for want of silver fleeces to keep them from the cold; and provisions to snstain life. He can then, with a degree of propriety, recite to them the above fabulous story of the cricket and bee.

The wise man informs us, "The profit of the earth is to all; the King himself is served by the field." "The sleep of a labouring man is sweet; let him eat and drink and enjov the good of his labour.'

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through the idleness of the hands, the house drops down." So shall thy poverty come. and thy want like an armed man." In the morning sow thy seed, and thou mayest have a plentiful harvest." "The hand of the diligent shall bear rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute." "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, are requested to call and settle their acthey expect to have settled by the first o March, or the debtors may expect suits to They have on hand, and intend keeping

an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Walchouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate term G. & J. BARBER January 17.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are request-ed to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts o this office. 38

REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory to the Shop one door below Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accommo dated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has farnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quali-ty, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen. Annapolis.



a coach

FOR BALTIMORE Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Satur days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Pare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line. For seats please apply at N. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street Annapolis, Jan 3.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sherimalty election to be held in 1824. Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PUBLIC SALE. The subscriber will offer at Jublic Sale on Priday the 1st day of Februa ry next, on the premises, a farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land. This farm binds on the public rad, leading from Baltimore to Amapolis, the dwelling house and out houses are large and commodious having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and wel known by the name of Mrs. Urku harts Tavern The Lindis well wooded and adjoins Severy River. The subscriber will also Terat the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3-4th acres On this land there is a dyelling house and other

necessary out houses. There will also be sold at the afore said time stock of various kinds, farm ing utensils, household and kitchen fersiture. Also for a term of years six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of he terms which will be accommodating, will be made know on the day of sale.

ANNI GAMBRILL.
Jan. 10.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing etween George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or co unctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

State of Maryland, &. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator of bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, if is order. ed that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non of the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next they may otherwise by law May next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARULH FOWLER.
Adm'r. D. B. N.
Ow.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly ex ecuted at this Office.

The subscriber, in the geduced prices of the mandetermined to make a correspond reduction in his prices. Herea charges will be For Cutting Har, 12.1 2003.

Except in asses where gentlement quire him to attend at their logical in such cases his former prices will adhered to. JAMES HOLLAND Courch-st. Annapolis, Dec. 2017.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MINEIR-TAILOR Respectfully acquaints his Priends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop,
One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general sp FALL & WINTER GOODS

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cu sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at short notice, and on accommodating terms, Those who wish to purchase barguing will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Novi 8.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day day ring the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

COMM'TTEE. Messrs. Marriott, Loockerman, S J Forrest, Allen & | Forrest, Allen & Dennis.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk. Dec 13, 1821

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a fandidate for the Sherifialty of said county at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Deler. mined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-S6 50.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c. The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS, of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respectfully solicits a share of public patrong. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long-approximation. his long experiences the above line, the every satisfaction our cafforded those who may be disposed to your him with a call

P. S. He expects in a few days a larg upply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Bes. pply of Pepper's Be December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 63 o'clock By order,

Sam. S. Hodgler, clk. Dec. 13, 1821

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD, Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederickand Washing-ton counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will call to Femilies. Bakers which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, u cheap as can be got in the city. Like-wise respectfully informs the Farmer in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent. commission, and Pork for 2 per cent. commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their busin

· 1m. Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25ots

H. H. W.

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights-

With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

ATTENTION

A valuable lot of NEGROES to tell.

war are stary: the washest on the

the state and Syfamore mile PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY.

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS: Price\_Three Dollars per Annum

rischlla deous

From the Panoplist.

From the Panoplist.

Miss L — was a young lady of an amiatetemper, great warmth of feeling and unmomon flow of spirits. Her company
has sought by all the young and gay of her
equaintance. Her triends however ciscoered that she suddenly became gloomy and
nelancholy; and she who was once so gid

was now sneered at as a religious enthusi-The following circumstance occasion-this change To pass away a dull hour, went with one of her friends to church e discourse was in consequence of the ath of a young person who had been sud iy called into eternity. The sermon sadapted to the occasion Once in her Miss L became serious. She listed and wondered at the truth she heard, owing tears. It was soon visible to all hat Miss L.— was deeply affected with omething, but no body could account for All however were willing to suppose

by thing, rather than that their once gay impanion could be so weak as to be af-leted by any thing said in a pulpit. Instead of associating any longer with tese kind friends who were ever ready to muse her, and anxious to keep up her spi-ts, she confined herself to her chamber, nd wept and prayed and communed with tier distress continued for e time, and was increased by the inju-ious steps taken by her family to remove Their annisements, their gaiety, their ain conversation were now loathsome to er; instead of healing, they aggravated the

yound in her conscience, and none would onduct her to the only true refuge. At ength it was settled by all, that she had lost er senses, and the poor distracted girl be-ame the subject of conversation in every ompany. It was found out that she had company. It was found out that she had been meddling with religion, and there was hot a doubt but it had made her mad. Indeed her distress was so great that had she deed her distress that might have ended in met with relief, it might have ended in real lunacy. But He who knoweth our inadministered to her strong consolation. -She now became as cheerful as ever; but her happiness flowed from a different source praise was continually on her lips—she became anxious to bring her friends to the same Saviour she had found, and fondly

imagined, that it they would give her a hear-ing they would be convinced. She now of course for sook the ways of he sinner, and sought different society — The society of the pious contributed much o her comfort and growth in grace She ad a heart peculiarly formed for the enjoy-ments of a christian communion, and she requently stood in need of the counsel and

ometimes of the gentle rebukes of her juicious friends.

Her inexperience in religion, and the ther inexperience in religion, and the warm hof her temper, frequently led her into error. She was always judging of her state in the sight of God by her own frame and teelings. If the preacher did but move her passions, (however injudicious and erroneous he might be) he was sure to have her-applause if any person appeared at all under serious impressions, Miss L.—would at once pronounce them converted, and was sometimes approviith the more ex. and was sometimes angry with the more ex-perienced and thoughtful who wished to udge of the tree not by its blossoms, but he its feature.

v its fruits. Lukewarm professors would be disposed to remark every little failing in a character whose zeal reproached their indifference. Her more intimate friends admired the excellencies, without erlooking the defects of her character, and would sometimes the bu warnher of her danger Neither was she un-willing to take reproof But wnether the ent qu warnings were not given with sufficient faithfulness, or repeated with sufficient frequency we cannot determine. However it was, Miss L — was but little benefitted by them. Her natural disposition got the better of every effort, and she continued the same imprudent, amiable, changeable, aflectionate creature.

At length she began to visit her oldfriends occasionally. At first her visits were short, and she was on her guard. But one day, unhappily, she made one among a large party composed of giddy, fearless and worldly persons. Muss L.— was determined to show them that she was not ashamed of religion—Accordingly, and regardless of the injunction, not to cast pearl among swine, she took the first opportunity of introducing her favourite subject. None of the company seemed disposed to listen, with the exception of one man who was too polite not to listen to a lady. Bliss L.— delighted to find that she had obtained a hearing, went on most fluently—begun to fancy that she was doing good, and at last could not delp exclaiming, "Mr——howanxious I am for your conversion." This man unfortunately had no wish to be religious, though he could as times put on a mask & At length she began to visit her oldfriends though he could at times put on a mask & conceal his real character and principles. When he had no motive for concealing them when he had no motive for concealing them he was wont to laugh at religion, as fit only for women and fools. But he could dissemble in order to deceive and destroy, and there was mone to give to Miss Linitaligence of the feal principles of this man, and to convince her of the rashness of an attempt by her, to convert an impostor and a hypogride. When the wish was expressed for his conversion, he with great politic meas answead, all shall he happy Missed to be converted by you," and with great sparrent mannealness entreated that she would attempt his conversion. This was agreed to without a moments thought, and from that think they became intimate. Afrom that think they became intimate. Afrom that think they became intimate of a musement; left off swearing and inther outward immorphities; was alternating in the name of Godg, and at railigiour meetings, contribed to be flequestly in her company, was apparently at all times delighted with and solving by her, conversation on how, favourite subject, At length he professed to